

# Six senators elected, one recount

by BOB DOUMANI

After a brief campaign of 3-5 days only 2250 students turned out at the yesterday to elect their 7 representatives on Senate.

Elected were Chris Portner, 1092 votes; Daniel Luchins, 930; Martin Shapiro, 895; Peter Chinloy, 785; Sheldon Ungar, 544; Paul Hartmann, 523; and Stanley Goldstein, 501.

However, Goldstein's victory is not yet assured because of Steve Strasser's demand for a recount. Strasser finished only 15 votes behind Goldstein. The results of the recount will be made known within a few days.

It is significant to note that six of the new "Senators" were elected from the so-called professional faculties. They were Portner, Hartmann and Goldstein (if he survives the recount) from Law, Luchins and Shapiro from Medicine, and Chinloy from Commerce.

Portner, the leading vote getter, was cautious in discussing his immediate impact on Senate. He said, "at the moment, I don't have a legislative program. I will have, but, I first want to see how the Senate works, then I'll decide how to approach each problem."

Luchins, who trailed Portner by 162 votes, viewed his election to Senate as "interim." He explained that, "I think the Committee for the Continuing review of University Government will recommend the abolition of the Senate as it now exists." However, he added, "While I am in office, I will press for educational reforms."

Shapiro, who placed third in the voting, stated, "I will attempt to carry out those priorities named in my platform." He emphasized, as did Luchins, the

need for educational reform.

Despite the low turnout, 157 students managed to spoil their ballots. Observers attribute at least 80 spoiled ballots to a campaign by Sam Boskey to boycott the election.

Boskey, who conducted the campaign on the basis that 7 student Senators represented tokenism, was not disappointed by the result. Boskey argued, "the essence behind a campaign like this is to get people to critically examine the concept of Senate."

"Maybe more people didn't spoil their ballots," he continued,

"because many candidates ran on a reform platform."

Commenting on Boskey's campaign, Portner argued, "Senate is tokenistic but it's not useless, as Boskey would tell us. If last year's Senators believe they were useless, is it because of tokenism or is it because of their own inability to work together."

In other elections yesterday, the Graduate Faculty held a by-election to fill the council seat vacated by Ken Wayne. Randy Sykes was elected to succeed Wayne by outpolling Gillian Cargill, 167 votes to 118.

## MCGILL DAILY

Vol. 59 - No. 43 Montreal, Thursday, November 13, 1969, three cents.

Postage paid in cash at 3rd class rate; permit no. 11024 - Return postage guaranteed at: 3480 McTavish, Montreal



Daily photo by ALGIS JAUGELIS

**OPERATION PACIFICATION** took place at Frelighsburg, P.Q., yesterday. The town's 371 inhabitants were surprised to say the least. See pp. 10-11 for story.

### 38 at Sir George drop libel charges

The 38 Sir George Williams students who laid charges of libel against the allegedly racist cartoon which appeared in The Paper have decided to drop the case.

Charges were dropped because the matter was considered to be too important to be left to 38 individuals. Therefore, these 38 withdraw to let the administration act upon its statement that it would not tolerate racism.

The reaction of the Sir George students to this move was mixed. Some thought it amusing, some thought it was not important, while others reacted violently.

Carl Parris, a black student at McGill, stated, "The charges were laid by white students. We black students never associated ourselves with these charges. We think it is one of the easiest things to do to fire the editor. In fact, this would suit the Sir George Administration very well."

"For us, this issue is more fundamental," he continued. "We want Montrealers to realize that there is racism in Canada, the cartoon was but one expression of it, and it is therefore up to the people of Montreal to investigate racism at Sir George and anywhere else it shows itself."

## Council demands Senate pass new Constitution

Students' Council last night passed a motion demanding that Senate, at its next meeting, immediately approve the new constitution of the Students' Society.

The adoption of this motion was preceded by hours of debate concerning the legality of a unilateral implementation of the new constitution by Students' Council. It was finally agreed that student councillors were, after all, not legal experts and that professional legal advice from an independent law firm be obtained.

A number of councillors, including Norman Spector and Paul Wong of Arts and Science, favoured unilateral implementation despite the possibility that such action might be illegal.

They argued that Council should respect the wishes of the Students' Society as expressed in a referendum held last year.

Spector argued that the students in Arts and Science want this new constitution to take effect before the November 26 Council election so that they will receive greater representation.

The new constitution has been designed to implement a greater degree of rep-by-pop, thereby significantly increasing the representation of larger faculties, including Arts and Science.

Spector said "My faculty is sufficiently up tight to withdraw from the Students' Society if the new constitution is not implemented before the elections".

Addressing himself to Spector, Larry Raphael (Medicine) said, "From what I see of your actions, I believe that you seem to, at times, want to destroy the Students' Society".

Raphael, along with Danny Luchins (Arts and Science) also reprimanded Spector for having accused Council of taking a racist attitude toward the financial demands of the ISA.

The motion demanding Senate's approval of the new constitution was expanded by Wong to provide for an open, emergency meeting of the Students' Society in the event that Senate does not heed Council's demand.

The general consensus on Council was that Senate would not approve the new constitution at its

next meeting on November 26.

David Young, Internal Vice-President, argued, "Senate will not pass the constitution as demanded by Students' Council for several reasons. They have both inside and outside of Senate expressed opposition to certain clauses in it, for example the amendment procedure".

by NORM TOLLINSKY

According to the new constitution, Senate will no longer be required to approve amendments.

Council's decision to seek professional legal advice regarding the legality of a unilateral implementation of the new constitution was incorporated in a motion made by Stanley Goldstein, Law representative on Council.

The motion stipulated that such advice should be presented to Council before its meeting of November 19. The purpose of this deadline is to ensure accurate and objective information

regarding the consequences of unilateral implementation so that Council can decide if it will in fact choose to follow this course of action.

A number of councillors, including Danny Luchins, argued that it would be unwise for Council to take the unnecessary risk of putting itself on shaky legal ground. For example, they questioned the Administration's desire to collect fees for a Students' Society whose constitution was not approved by Senate.

In other business at last night's meeting, Council scraped the bottom of its financial bucket by giving \$650 to the McGill Moratorium Day Committee.

The sum of \$350 was granted to the committee to finance Operation Pacification, which took place yesterday in Frelighsburg, Quebec. The remaining portion of the grant is to subsidize two buses which will be sent to Washington bearing Canadian anti-war demonstrators.

## Senate refuses aid to US draft-dodgers

by GEORGE BEILER

Students' Society President Julius Grey lost out yesterday in his attempt to have Senate urge the Board of Governors to grant special aid to American draft dodgers at McGill.

The original motion, which mentioned U.S. exiles specifically, was watered down into total nothingness by Senate.

In its place, Senate adopted an amended version proposed by Leo

Yaffe, chairman of chemistry, which reaffirmed the existing policy that all students who are Canadian residents should be considered for aid, irrespective of nationality.

Grey called the resolution "utterly unsatisfactory."

"We can just as well affirm that we're in favor of all students being happy," he added.

He predicted that Students' Council (Continued on page 2)



# Parris hits West Indies politics

by GERRY SPARROW

Continued collaborations between West Indian political leaders and foreign capitalist investors were severely criticized by Carl Parris, Ph D student in political science, in an open discussion Wednesday night on "Politics in the Caribbean."

"Black politicians are practising a new form of slavery," he stated in the first of four consecutive Wednesday night speeches presented by the McGill West Indian Society on various problems in the Caribbean. "And the question we must ask ourselves is why slavery is still happening in 1969."

Parris described the West Indian countries as being 'too dependency-oriented and as sites of exploitation for Can-

adian businessmen. A proposal by the Federal Government for protection of Canadian investments in Jamaica "by blood and iron" is an example, he charged.

The \$880-million invested by Canada in the Caribbean was exemplified by discussion of the Alcan Company, which he claimed has made a profit of \$10-million after working for three months in Jamaica. "The Jamaican budget is now about \$20 million and Alcan is taking \$10-million out," stated Parris.

The recent entrance of Canadian paratroopers into the West Indies was another example given of Canadian imperialism. "And it is my impression that they have not gone down there to bask in the sun," quipped Parris.

Parris went on to ask West Indian students in the audience such significant questions as "Why must our leaders run to Britain when they get into trouble?" "Why must we depend on foreign investment to maintain our countries?" "Why don't we orient our educational system towards the demands of our countries," and especially, "Why can't black leaders decide it is high time we became independent?"

Answering his own questions, Parris stated that the fault arises specifically because there are no major innovations made when an opposition party defeats a party in power.

However, he elaborated, "it is because we have been socialized into feeling that West Indian people are backward, and into accepting white values and big limousines from the U.S."

## Senate...

(Continued from page 1)

cil would communicate directly with the Board of Governors on the matter.

The vote came after a 90-minute debate during which Senate members expressed differing objections to Grey's motion.

Dalbir Bindra, professor of psychology, charged that the motion would encourage Americans to come to Canada, rather than obey U.S. draft laws.

"We should not do anything to encourage young people to do something they'll regret for the rest of their lives," he explained.

H.J. Maitre, assistant professor of German, objected to the fact that the motion did not mention refugees from other countries, such as Rhodesia and Biafra.

Due to the late elections for student senators, only two students were present at the meeting. These were Grey, an ex-officio member of Senate, and

Alan Journet from Macdonald College.

Senate unanimously rejected a motion by ex-student Senator Peter Foster which would have opened a Senate committee investigation into the McConnell Memorial Fellowship Committee.

Foster had charged that John Fekete, who was reprimanded in 1968 for an article he published in the Daily, had been denied a fellowship for unjust reasons.

Frances Henry, associate professor of anthropology, pointed out that Senate was "operating in a vacuum" since Foster was no longer on Senate and Fekete had not appealed to Senate.

This argument, and arguments that it was too late for an investigation to be started without its implying suspicion of Committee members, led to the defeat of the motion.

Senate also rejected a proposal which would have created separate categories of teaching and research professors.

## Students' Society of McGill University Financial Statements

### BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 1969

	1969 \$	1968 \$
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash	6,104	13,286
Accounts receivable— McGill University Other	20,035 9,250	22,485 9,728
	<u>29,285</u>	<u>32,213</u>
Funds on deposit with the McGill University—		
Investment reserve fund	157,700	188,465
Students' Society loan fund	277	262
Students' Society lending library fund	1,741	1,650
Employees' retirement fund	8,384	25,710
	<u>168,102</u>	<u>216,087</u>
Loan and advances—		
Non-interest bearing loans	20,794	17,794
Advances on account of undergraduate fees	8,500	—
	<u>29,294</u>	<u>17,794</u>
Prepaid expenses	2,342	1,488
	<u>235,127</u>	<u>280,868</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS</b>		
Accounts payable	35,313	34,411
Provision for employees' retirement benefits	8,384	25,710
Reserves for special projects or purposes	2,591	73,815
Surplus	188,839	146,932
	<u>235,127</u>	<u>280,868</u>

### STATEMENT OF SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1969

	1969 \$	1968 \$
BALANCE — BEGINNING OF YEAR	146,932	156,817
RESERVES NO LONGER REQUIRED		
Provision for employees' retirement benefits	19,235	—
Reserves for special projects or purposes	71,315	—
	<u>90,550</u>	<u>—</u>
Excess of expenditure over revenue for the year	237,482	156,817
BALANCE — END OF YEAR	<u>188,839</u>	<u>146,932</u>

### STATEMENT OF RESERVES FOR SPECIAL PROJECTS OR PURPOSES

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1969

	Balance beginning of year	Interest income	Returned to surplus during year	Balance end of year
Bookstore	45,799	—	45,799	—
Lyman Duff Memorial Lectures	16	—	16	—
Contingencies	25,500	—	25,500	—
Art purchases	850	—	—	850
Students' Society Reserve for Leading Library	1,650	91	—	1,741
	<u>73,815</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>(71,315)</u>	<u>2,591</u>

### STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1969

	1969 \$	1968 \$
<b>REVENUE</b>		
Students' fees	275,643	261,163
Interest	11,296	10,826
Other	25	2,720
	<u>286,964</u>	<u>274,709</u>
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>		
Students' activities - net	265,864	227,420
Women's union fees	1,500	1,500
Office and administrative—		
Salaries and benefits	36,650	34,223
Postage, stationery and printing	3,180	2,102
Telephone and telegraph	250	218
Audit fees	1,150	1,950
Legal fees	1,383	860
Supplies	738	742
Advertising	1,859	2,546
Insurance	1,628	2,817
Miscellaneous	6,828	4,113
	<u>54,166</u>	<u>51,071</u>
<b>General—</b>		
Meal allowance and other expenses of Society officers	1,400	1,410
Travelling	85	1,087
Election expenses	8,658	3,509
Meetings	2,256	1,384
Entertainment	527	527
Bad debts	851	388
Sundry grants and bursaries	450	450
External Affairs Department	947	2,796
Retirement and other gifts	165	1,184
Miscellaneous	14,812	2,593
	<u>14,812</u>	<u>15,328</u>
<b>EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER REVENUE</b>	<u>334,842</u>	<u>293,819</u>
<b>BEFORE OTHER REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE</b>	<u>47,878</u>	<u>19,110</u>
<b>OTHER REVENUE (EXPENDITURE)</b>		
Anonymous donations received	(765)	10,000
Items applicable to prior years	(765)	(775)
	<u>(765)</u>	<u>9,225</u>
<b>EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER REVENUE FOR THE YEAR</b>	<u>48,643</u>	<u>9,885</u>

### STATEMENT OF STUDENTS' ACTIVITIES

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1969

	Net expenditure (net revenue) 1969 \$	1968 \$
McGill Students' Union (Schedule 1)	144,138	93,575
McGill Daily (Schedule 3)	36,052	39,198
McGill Annual (Schedule 4)	502	9,066
Choral Society (Schedule 4)	1,217	(350)
Red & White Revue (Schedule 4)	2,278	(344)
Players Club (Schedule 4)	2,528	859
Freshman Reception Committee (Schedule 4)	(2,914)	19
McGill Conference on World Affairs	—	8,207
Convocation Activities	—	3,297
Debating Union Society (Schedule 5)	14,054	9,200
Winter Carnival (Schedule 5)	4,505	4,026
Adams Club	—	(20)
African Students' Association	10	—
Amateur Radio Club	1,171	1,502
Arab Student Association	2	19

Blood Donor Clinic	1,263	830
Camera Club	305	(146)
Centennial Committee	—	385
Chess Club	764	369
Chinese Students' Association	239	216
Computing Society	(66)	156
Conferences	672	1,596
Economics and Political Science	—	4
External Affairs	1,104	356
Film Society	(1,501)	(2,017)
Fine Arts	70	119
F.M. Radio Committee (Schedule 5)	12,530	13,514
Folk Music Club	—	4
Franklin Society	—	(19)
<b>Forward</b>	<u>218,923</u>	<u>183,621</u>

### STATEMENT OF STUDENTS' ACTIVITIES

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1969

	Net expenditure (net revenue) 1969 \$	1968 \$
<b>Forward</b>	<u>218,923</u>	<u>183,621</u>
Geographical Society	—	(55)
Housing Committee	—	4
Indian Students' Association	—	1,546
Housing Committee	—	1,546
Indian Students' Association	25	54
Information Committee	286	3,726
International Students' Association	1,582	2,478
Italian Club	340	451
Jazz Society	—	230
Le Cercle Français	(66)	(127)
Latin American Students' Association	162	87
Literary Society	230	242
L'Union Générale des Etudiants du Québec	19,211	20,075
Malaysian Students' Association	13	30
McGill Conference on Student Affairs	90	731
McGill Scene	—	560
Mental Health	1,263	528
Music Society	—	46
Pakistan Students' Association	108	(41)
Pre-University Affairs	1,955	862
Red Wing Society	463	510
Russian Circle	160	(8)
Savoy Society	(115)	(51)
Scarlet Key Society	2,649	2,256
Seminar on Quebec Affairs	—	5,822
<b>Forward</b>	<u>247,279</u>	<u>223,577</u>

### STATEMENT OF STUDENTS' ACTIVITIES

#### FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1969

	Net expenditure (net revenue) 1969 \$	1968 \$
<b>Forward</b>	<u>247,279</u>	<u>223,577</u>
Statement Auditing	—	1
Students' Directory	337	(92)
Sunac	—	107
Ukrainian Students' Association	—	138
United States Society	—	35
University Affairs	13	44
World University Service of Canada	—	500
Birth control handbook	1,878	—
West Indian Students	1,716	—
Open House	1,794	—
Education Committee	1,700	—
Miscellaneous Clubs and Societies	11,147	3,110
	<u>265,864</u>	<u>227,420</u>





Daily photo by TARMO

SIT-IN at Loyola yesterday was carried out with casual aplomb by the students, but the administration reacted less calmly and threatened to call the police. The students responded with cries of "Sieg Heil." The police did not show.

## March fizzles in the drizzle

by ROBERT ISSENMAN

Michel Chartrand couldn't attend last night's abortive march on the Montreal City Hall in which 150 demonstrators protested a Montreal City by-law prohibiting public demonstrations and parades.

Chartrand, who is president of the Montreal Central Council of the Confederation of National Unions, was arrested yesterday afternoon on two charges of contempt of court.

He was released Monday on \$2000 bail to await a preliminary hearing on charges of sedition arising from a speech made in Quebec City on October 29.

Although Chartrand couldn't take part in the thirty-minute protest last night, Stanley Gray was present.

The marchers arrived at 7:30 pm to find themselves outnumbered by Montreal riot police. They were equipped to the teeth with barricades and floodlights placed all around City Hall and three Montreal Police helicopters patrolling the skies.

Inside City Hall, the Montreal City Council was in the process of passing the contested by-law. The law gives the City of Montreal the right to prohibit public demonstrations and parades for up to 60 days if they expect violence to result. Failure to disperse from such a prohibited demonstration could bring jail sentences of 60 days and fines of \$100.

Meanwhile, outside the chambers the dispirited demonstra-

tors were kept circulating by police. After a half-hour, the marchers were dispersed with the help of motorcycle police. One arrest was made during the demonstration.

Apparently, Montreal plans to use its new powers almost immediately. Starting tomorrow, parades and public demonstration will be prohibited for a period of 30 days. Two likely exceptions will be the Grey Cup parade and the Santa Claus parade — unless the City Council determines that they are likely to erupt in violence. Santa Claus wears a red suit and has a beard, while the Grey Cup, well...

### Teach-in speakers ill

Two prominent speakers who were scheduled to speak in today's moratorium Teach-in will be unable to appear because of illness.

Dr. Hans Morgenthau, University of Chicago, who was to speak on the "Breakdown of the 1954 Geneva Agreement: U.S. Movements into Indochina", has a bronchial infection.

Mel Watkins, University of Toronto professor of NDP Manifesto fame, who was to speak on "Independence for Canada: Our Stake in the Success of the Vietnam Struggle", has the same unfortunate infection.

He has had to cancel an engagement to speak at Western University as well.

The Teach-in begins at 1 pm in L132.

## Nouvet placed on probation

by LINDA FELDMAN

The stage for further student unrest at Loyola College was set yesterday with the placing of Loyola Student Association president, Marcel Nouvet, on disciplinary probation following a sit-in by 200 students outside College President Patrick G. Malone's office yesterday afternoon.

The reason given for Nouvet's probation is "disruption of academic life." Nouvet, who instigated this latest student protest

at a meeting of the radical Loyola Student Movement yesterday, has been forbidden to "participate in, or be an observer at, any activity on the Loyola campus" except for classes, according to a telegram sent to him by Roderick Shearer, Dean of Students at Loyola.

Failure to comply with these terms could result in expulsion or suspension. However, Nouvet has indicated he still intends to carry through his plans to hold

another sit-in at Father Malone's office today.

In anticipation of problems resulting from today's demonstration, Nouvet revealed that he had already consulted a lawyer to see if the whole affair can be brought before the civil courts.

By bringing the case before the courts, Nouvet will not be liable for suspension until judgment is handed down. He expressed the hope that this would not happen until after the present school year ends.

Sit-ins have been part of a series of student activities to support demands for arbitration in the case of dismissed physics professor Srinvasa Santhanam.

Despite a three-day strike and subsequent sit-in by students, the administration has remained adamant in its decision not to rehire Professor Santhanam. Last Friday they reaffirmed their previous decision following Professor Santhanam's refusal of an administration-sponsored compromise, which excluded arbitration and the possibility of being rehired.

Yesterday, students decided to join some 40 professors who were staging a protest vigil on Professor Santhanam's behalf outside the administration building.

Gradually the students trickled into the building itself, and made their way to Father Malone's office.

The President was not in, but Dean Shearer confronted the student leaders, threatening to bring them before the student court for disrupting normal student activity.

Immediately a protest arose from the remaining students outside Father Malone's office, and 162 of them signed a petition demanding that not only the student leaders, but all the participants be charged. After ten minutes Dean Shearer left, followed by a chorus of "Sieg Heil."

Dean Shearer was instrumental in calling the police to Loyola last week, during a Senate meeting that was continuously disrupted by Nouvet and several other students.

## Moratorium day plans spread across Canada

OTTAWA (CUP) — The Canadian contribution to the second Vietnam Moratorium began 24 hours early in Montreal yesterday, but will continue on a normal schedule in the rest of the country, as students march, talk and boycott classes Nov. 13, 14 and 15 in protest against the war.

The Moratorium effort is not officially supported by any Canadian university. Toronto's Glendon College, whose faculty council backed the Moratorium Nov. 7 had the decision reversed last Thursday by the faculty council of York University, its parent institution.

The York council ruled that Glendon Principal Escott Reid acted unconstitutionally when he broke a tie vote to swing the college behind the Moratorium as a "political act".

More than 625 of Glendon's 1200 students and faculty have since signed a petition supporting the council's original stand. 40 York faculty members have also signed a petition declaring they will cancel classes Friday in support of the protest.

The administration at the University of Toronto has not responded to a petition signed by 1,500 students and faculty asking for a cancellation of classes Friday, but students at U of T are expected to take the same action as other students across the country boycotting classes to attend teach-ins and films about the war.

The Toronto protest will climax Saturday with a march through downtown streets, organized by a variety of local anti-war groups.

With variations, the pattern is expected to be the same across the country: class boycotts, speakers, films and marches — usually on the local U.S. consulate.

At the University of Manitoba, the speakers will include two members of the Vietnamese National Liberation Front: Le Phong, head of the provisional revolutionary government of South Vietnam in Stockholm, and Huynh Van Ba, Havana charge d'affaires of the provisional government.

The Manitoba students will be joined by provincial Health and Social Services Minister Sid Green in a march on the Winnipeg consulate of the United States Saturday.

In Vancouver, anti-war organizers plan a two-part demonstration for Saturday. The main contingent of the protest will march from the Canadian National Railway station downtown to the Vancouver courthouse. A second group will conduct a silent march to the courthouse by another route.

The Moratorium committee at McMaster University will distribute a special information kit on the war to every student at the Hamilton campus. The McMaster student council has also issued a request to every professor at the University, asking that they spend half of each class Friday in a discussion of the war.

The same day, organizers will serve a "solidarity meal", Vietnamese style, on the campus.

Students at the University of Waterloo will symbolically burn a bomber Friday night, capping a torchlight parade. Student will also boycott classes to attend teach-ins on the war.

At the University of Alberta, members of the Student Council hand out handbills in front of their classrooms, as a result of a council motion requesting professors spend the day discussing the Vietnam conflict.

Saturday, the U of A students will march on The Alberta legislative, approximately two miles from the campus.

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Daily photo by ALEX BROUWER

ERIC KIERANS (far right) received plaque commemorating new Canadian stamp in honour of humourist Stephen Leacock. The man on the far left is McGill Chancellor Howard Ross. Gentleman in the middle could not be identified by tired Daily staff at 1:30 am last night.

## Leacock commemorated

McGill University yesterday began a celebration of the centennial of the birth of Stephen Leacock with a ceremony centred around a new Leacock commemorative stamp.

On this the first day of issue of the multicoloured six cent stamp, Canada's Postmaster-General, Eric Kierans, received from McGill's Chancellor, Howard Ross, a special plaque for the occasion.

The presentation took place in the Leacock room of the McLennan Library, where McGill's Leacock collection is housed.

"Whenever a part of the earth contains a sufficient number of people who need stamps, the people all get together and join

in forming a government, the purpose of which is to issue stamps." So said the late Canadian humorist, Stephen Leacock.

The Graduates' Society is planning talks on Leacock and his works during the year, as well as campus exhibits.

Stephen Leacock taught as a special lecturer in economics and political science, and later rose to the chairmanship of the department, while at McGill from 1901 to 1936.

When he was retired in 1936, he said he would refrain from making a comment about the Board of Governors' decision because, he said, "I have all eternity to shout it down at them".

# "Campus Left" hit McGill on Quebec role, education

by ED CHOUKE

Discussion at the Campus Left meeting yesterday revolved around the inadequacies of McGill's educational system and role in the province.

The organization has already published a position paper saying that it would centre itself around campus-oriented issues and draw links between these issues and social forces in Quebec, where appropriate.

Julius Grey, Students' Society President, made an appearance advising that 2-3 months should be spent on a program to get the factions of the left back together and educate themselves as to what could be done.

"The initiation of socialism in Quebec will start in the west end of Montreal," he claimed.

Marg Verall, a Council representative who resigned three weeks ago, proposed to make students critically aware of the orientation of the textbooks they are using. She pointed out that students become turned-off by radical demands since they have been taught that you get what you want by asking politely and being a nice guy.

Furthermore, she said that while students have a warm place

to live there are other frustrated people in Quebec who do not.

Robert Hajaly, former Students' Society President, said, "If you think people are fucked up in Arts, you ain't seen nothing still you've seen the professional faculties." He also deplored the state of the first-year Arts courses.

Another participant expounded on the idea that McGill students feel that it is fun being part of a privileged class. He said that because of this there is no orientation towards class reform, and that a purely social reform movement will not work.

Several others expressed the idea that through publication of good analysis and ideas the organization can attract student

support. Debate ensued as to whether changes must take place on the classroom level up or from the university government down.



## Should I skip Phys. Ed. this week?

Girls who rely on externally worn sanitary protection frequently use their monthly period as an excuse to cut gym classes. They find it uncomfortable to be active while wearing a bulky belt-pin-pad contraption.

For these girls there's an easy answer: Tampax tampons. Because they're worn internally, you can't even feel them when they're properly in place. There's no possibility of chafing. Odor can't form. And after strenuous exercise you can tub or shower—even swim—and be your own cool, clean, fresh self again.

If your school has compulsory Phys. Ed., it pays to be compulsive about Tampax tampons. They're available in 3 absorbency-sizes—Regular, Super and Junior—wherever such products are sold. Easy to get, easy to use, easy to dispose of.



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## ISA

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Deadline: Nov. 18th, 5 p.m.

P.S. People interested in the ISA should come to the office also.

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# LETTERS

## Apathy is bilingual

Sir,

I was very interested to see two letters in Tuesday's Daily complaining about the attendance at the McGill in Quebec Conference. It may be true that there were very few Anglophones present, but the percentage of Francophones at McGill who attended was extremely small as well. I would suggest to both writers that rather than taking the easy way out and putting the blame (if any exists) on one group, or declaring that some evil lurks in the hearts of all Anglophones, that they take some time to find out why most PEOPLE did not attend.

Martin Poleski, MDCM 1

## Kingsbury rediscovered

Sir,

Having attended most of the discussions on the role of McGill in Québec, I feel that one important point has been missed, and that point is the orientation of education at McGill. We live in a troubled world but instead of being made aware of our problems, we are fed irrelevancies which we are forced to absorb and regurgitate back on I.B.M. exams.

People are screaming revolution and introductory Political Science courses deal with inputs, outputs and conversions processes; concepts which have little meaning or relevance. When war and poverty are threatening our existence, we spend half a year in Sociology and Anthropology studying things like dietary habits of the Australopithecines or family structure of the natives of Northeast Borneo.

The university is training people for professions without giving them any kind of social awareness. It is not an industrial process or a medical treatment in itself that is most important, but how it affects the people in the society into which it is applied.

A lot of knowledge has been accumulated but in planning course curricula, the irrelevant must be sorted out from the relevant. Although I feel that it is unfair to deny people who groove on "metabolic processes and growth requirements of photosynthetic bacteria" and things like that, the right to pursue their interests, the rest of us can not afford the luxury of stuffing our brains with knowledge that has no use or meaning in our society.

I feel that the role of any university in society is to be relevant to the needs and problems of that society. Instead of forming vague theories, social sci-

entists should focus on the problems of our society and try to come up with solutions. With all the knowledge accumulated in chemistry, I do not see why chemists cannot spend more time on problems of air pollution instead of developing plastics, aerosols and bombs which pollute air. Instead of being a factory for engineers, scientists, doctors and lawyers, the university should be a place where people can learn to help their society through their knowledge of engineering, science, law and medicine.

If McGill would orient itself to this kind of approach to education, it could then play an important role in Quebec and the world — even in English.

Lynda Rosen BSc.3

## Crash Program

Sir,

Anyone from McGill going to the march on Washington and needing a place to crash should contact Lox, 408 Independence Avenue S.E. Washington, telephone 546-7922.

Lox Von Krenke

## Théâtre de Narrow Monde

Sir:

Miss Thede and Mr. Cohen have succeeded in publicly manifesting their narrow-minded and single-purposed approach to theatre as it is being produced at McGill. Cosmopolitan minds are aware that in most places, there are problems arising from the presence of people. Miss Thede and Mr. Cohen support the idea that certain of Québec's problems deserve the full attention of most, if not all, of theatre in Québec. They are presumptuous enough to assume that Theatre 1's production should do this. At no time has Theatre 1 even suggested that the production was designed to meet TRQ's criteria of theatre, simply because to most people TRQ's criteria are not relevant to the problems of theatre.

Miss Thede in her capacity of Member at Large in Charge of Major Productions of the McGill Players' Club need not have allowed the production to be presented in the first place. As she did, Miss Thede is failing in her duties as a member of the Players' Club executive and her ideas about Antigone were adopted by her from another source and hence, I feel, are invalid. In their letter of yesterday, Miss Thede and Mr. Cohen assume non-existent presidential positions which would seem to indicate that they misunderstand the duties of their positions and should be relieved of them.

None of the examples given by the lady and gentleman as criticism of the production actually occurred. Their minds are obviously myopic. The play was not hypocritical. Theatre 1 stated that their production consisted

of interpretations on the theme of Antigone. This it was, and nothing more. It was bilingual, this being a common courtesy which TRQ did not extend during their interruption of last Tuesday's production. There was no simultaneous translation as this would have been most confusing to the human ear which is what most of the audience was equipped with. TRQ's representative who delivered the condemnation of the production showed he was confused in his ideals and was most discourteous to the francophones in the audience by delivering a prepared speech entirely in English. The blinkered condition of this gentleman's mind was revealed when he justified using English, by saying that he was addressing an audience at McGill where most people speak English. I would like to point out that most people at McGill speak French too so his defence for this unilingual address is invalid.

TRQ's interruption of the production was discourteous and fascist. They imposed their will on an audience and a production cast. I am sure that the reason for the interruption was stifled personal, and professional jealousy.

TRQ is an animate contradiction.

Fred Innis, BA III

## Who controls the Press controls the score

Sir,

With reference to articles about the ASUS by-election of October 31st, 1969 in the Daily issues of Nov. 2 and Nov. 10, there are several points which remain to be brought up to clear the confusion caused by biased reporting.

(A) Julius Grey, participated as the official scrutineer for Patti-Anne Rose at the counting of the ballots. His complaint about 'harassment' of the candidate was found to be without basis by a careful and complete poll of all the executive members of the ASUS. (B) His claim that the polling locations were prejudicial to Science candidates was similarly without basis in fact. The Students' Society by-election for Arts & Science was held only two days before the ASUS by-election and provided data to show that polls in the Otto Maass, PSC, and Stewart were impractical. Otto Maass' poll drew but 24 students all day, fewer than any other poll; the poll at the PSC drew only 15 BSc 11's; and the Stewart had only 5 BSc 11's voting at it the entire day! In addition, the percentage of second year Arts students who voted at these polls was as high as 50%. It is also relevant to note that in the Leacock poll out of 117 voters more than half were from Science, in the election held on Friday. (C) The only other complaint was about a possibly open ballot box. This was filed by the official scrutineer for Robert Mison. His complaint was dismissed on the very day of the counting, because there was no noticeable discrepancy between the number of ballots and the number of voters.

The coverage given this election has been blown up by

## Comment

### Pluralism in the Name of Liberty is No Vice

It is with a great sense of disappointment that I write this letter in criticism of the Daily. When the recent editorial shift towards a "pluralist" paper took place, I had hoped that a truly dynamic and progressive paper might emerge. I was wrong.

This whole concept of "pluralistic" journalism is very ambiguous. On the one hand most thinking students were turned off by the monolithic world view in which the Wilson - Starowicz Daily analyzed pressing social problems, both on and off the editorial pages. In this sense a paper whose editors, reporters, and other staff are not rigidly bound by a singular ideology is a welcome relief. Presenting all sides, soliciting divergent opinions, suggesting varied approaches seems valid as a means for discussing complex issues in a college newspaper.

Yet "pluralism" is only a means, not an "end" in itself. It is meaningless if within such a context a college paper must sacrifice its acquired role as pacesetter in the demand for urgent reforms both in the school itself and in the community at large. Let us not get trapped in semantic mazes concerning journalistic objectivity. Selective reporting exists now in this Daily as well as in the past. This in itself is not a fault — it is unavoidable. Yet in the case of the Wilson - Starowicz Daily, there was at least the continual focus on the social ills of our society — the turmoil in Québec, poverty, racism, the Indian struggle, McGill reform, etc. Even though many disagreed with the doctrinaire analyses offered, at least one got the impression that the problems were serious.

One does not have to be a Marxist revolutionary to share a parallel concern over the type of issues listed above, and to recognize that it is by constant, thorough, examination of such areas that a college paper acquires its legitimacy in 1970. Unfortunately, it is this level of purpose, commitment, and effort which the McGill Daily seems to lack.

Friday's Daily contained no mention of a powerful talk delivered by Dr. Howard Adams, radical Indian leader from Western Canada, at McGill Thursday night. Had the editors of the Daily felt as did the editors of the Montreal Star, that a well-informed description of the Indian's fight against injustice was "newsworthy" enough, a way would have been found by any resourceful staff to bring his views to the attention of McGill students.

One might add that the current easy-going tone of the Daily is related to the atmosphere of calm and complacency which pervades the campus, in contrast with the crises — packed years of the recent past. But the Daily must rise above the luxury of reflecting in its pages the mood of the campus, if that mood fosters a relaxed low-key view of the way things are.

Granted that the Daily now is more readable. But as the outer medium has improved, the inner message has become lost and hollow.

Morty Weinfeld,  
BA4.

obviously biased reporting; for example why was the picture of one of the losers in the Daily, rather than that of the winner? Why was only the scrutineer of one candidate interviewed? Why was the only non-ASUS Executive member interview conducted with a non-member of ASUS? Why was my ad that announced the location of the polls withheld from the paper?

I suggest that if there is to be an inquiry into the by-election, the subject should be "biased election coverage" in the Daily, which professes to maintain neutrality on elections.

Chief Returning Officer  
ASUS  
William Povitz

## No alligator, no purse

Sir,

Students' Council has again showed their fists up their asses and proven their inability to provide leadership for the stu-

dent body of McGill University. Last week they refused to grant a budget of \$3,800 to the McGill Literary Society for the purpose of starting a literary magazine. By refusing to provide a budget for this purpose, Student Council has decreed that McGill University will continue to remain, as it has for the past four years, one of the few universities in North America which provides no outlet for the literary talent in and around it. McGill has once again joined the ranks of the "hotdog" universities where the only sources of verbal expression are 1) a daily newspaper whose standards of journalism approach illiteracy and 2) an administration newspaper which, although competently written, has the tone and life of an obituary column.

There is an old Eskimo saying: Ga-nah mu zi-tee shu je-ook, gik phug-hah ye fuf, ip wo-zo yii mu-e-gik. Roughly translated it reads: Those who refuse to feed the Alligator of Life will forever dwell in the sewers of the mind.

John W. Woods  
BA IV





The history of the Vietnamese is the history of struggle. The people of Vietnam have struggled for over 100 years for self-determination and the right to control their own destinies. The United States is but the most recent nation to interfere with the Vietnamese' struggle to control their own fate. But how and why did the U.S. get into Vietnam? When and on what terms will the war in Vietnam end?

### Early History

Vietnam has been an independent nation since the early tenth century. It was first organized as a state under Thuc Detruit, in 208 B.C. After the country was conquered by the Chinese in 111 B.C. there were a series of revolts in the first, third, sixth and eighth centuries. In 939 B.C. a successful revolt created the state of Vietnam. Between the tenth and eighteenth centuries only three dynasties ruled. Although the country was divided for all practical purposes between two powerful feudal families, the Vietnamese, including the two feudal families, continued to have unity of their country as their major goal.

### Vietnam Under the French

Vietnam suffered in the nineteenth century, as did other Asian countries, the encroachment of Western imperialism. The expanding industries of France demanded both raw materials and markets. The French colonies in Asia provided both.

In 1858, French troops occupied Vietnam by force. By 1884 all of Indo-China (Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia) were firmly under French domination. The French set up a system under which the colony provided the maximum benefit to France regardless of the effect upon the traditional social and economic structure. A small Westernized Catholic elite, alienated from the bulk of the Buddhist peasant population was cultivated, and it was through this local elite that France, backed by its superior technology in weaponry ruled the indigenous people.

The peasant population suffered greatly under French colonial rule. The French created large rubber plantations and worked them with forced labor. The French imposed a series of monopolies on the peasantry; the colonial administration imposed a quota on each village forcing the populace to purchase specified quantities of alcohol, opium, tobacco and salt. The tax on these commodities, up to World War I, provided 50% - 60% of the revenue derived from the Vietnamese colony. (Source: Ellen Hammer, *The Struggle for Indo-China*, 1954).

The total effect of French rule on the Vietnamese economy was harmful. It increased the differences between the wealth of the few and the misery of the many. In the late 1920's, rice, coal and rubber represented three-quarters of the exports, while three-fifths of all imports consisted of cars, perfumes and domestic items of interest only to the European colonialists and the members of the small Vietnamese elite. In 1939 more than 1½ tons of rice was exported - 40% of total production - but the per capita consumption of rice, the food staple, had decreased since 1900 by 30%. The plight of the peasant was made worse by the system under which land was owned or used, and by high rent and interest rates. Yearly thousands of peasants were thrown off their land because of their inability to meet taxes or to pay their debts. (Source: Keith Buchanan, "South East Asia - Predeveloped or Underdeveloped," *Eastern Horizon*, Nov. 1964).

The quality of social life suffered too. After 60 years of colonial rule, the French were operating eighty-one prisons - not counting labor camps. Only 2% of the children received elementary school education; only .05% were going on to secondary school; there was only one university. In 1943 the colonial government spent five times more for the purchase of opium than for the total combined expenditures on education, libraries and hospitals.

Such was the legacy of the White Man's burden in Vietnam.

### Vietnamese Resistance

Throughout the period of French colonial rule, there were constant peasant uprisings, all were put down with the greatest of severity. At the Versailles conference after World War I, Ho Chi Minh (né Nguyen Ai Quoc) attempted to arouse interest in the colonial status of Vietnam. His

constant agitation and writings against the abuse of the French colonial system, and his demands for Vietnamese independence, earned him a reputation as a patriot in Vietnam. But the Wilsonian rhetoric of democracy was only for the colonizers, not the colonized.

Ho Chi Minh returned to Vietnam to lead the struggle for national independence. The independence movement which fought against the French was a working coalition of various groups and parties - liberals, socialists, Buddhists, communists and trade unionists - the Communist Party of Vietnam was the largest, but not the only member of this coalition. Left-wing political groups dominated the Vietnamese nationalist movement almost from the beginning for two reasons. First, only the left-wing groups offered any concrete solutions to the economic problems of the peasantry caused by a continuation, under French rule, of the old feudal land system and to the worker who suffered from low wages. Second, the conservative nationalist groups were devoid of any concern for political or social reform. (Source: John Cady, *South East Asia*, pp. 558 - 561). The Communists became the largest left-wing group in the nationalist movement due to the great leadership abilities of its organizer, a former liberal socialist, Ho Chi Minh.

In 1930 and 1931, after several attempted insurrections in Vietnam, the French attempted to suppress the nationalist movement. The French



Foreign Legion instituted a nationwide terror. Great numbers of Vietnamese, of all political leanings were imprisoned. Thousands of innocent people were executed. Among the provincial administrators who assisted the French was Ngo Dinh Diem, a member of the Vietnamese elite.

### World War II

The Japanese invaded Vietnam in 1940. The French Governor-General offered no resistance, and, on order from the Vichy government, cooperating with the Nazis, placed the colony at the disposal of the Japanese. The Japanese administered Vietnam through the French colonial bureaucracy. In 1945 the Japanese removed the French from positions of authority and interned them. They set up Bao Dai, a Vietnamese aristocrat, as a puppet "Emperor".

During the Japanese occupation, a secret coalition was formed of all groups struggling for Vietnamese independence - the Viet Minh. The Independence Movement, under Ho Chi Minh's leadership, cooperated with the U.S., through the Office of Strategic Services, on the basis of joint action against Japanese fascism.

The Japanese surrendered on August 14, 1945. The Vietnamese nationalists expected their independence. Ho convened a Viet Minh Congress immediately following the Japanese surrender and was elected President of the executive People's National Liberation Committee. The "Emperor" Bao Dai abdicated in favor of the Viet Minh.

On September 2, 1945, in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh read the Vietnamese Declaration of Independence. It was modeled on the American Declaration of Independence.

### The French Strike Back

Below the 16th parallel, the British Army was taking the surrender of the Japanese forces. They immediately released the French who had been imprisoned by the Vietnamese for collaborating with the Japanese. The British were already attempting to re-establish French rule. "I was welcomed on arrival (at Saigon by) Viet Minh," stated General Gracey, commander of the British forces. "I promptly kicked them out." (Source: Felix Greene, *Vietnam! Vietnam!*) Independence in Saigon lasted three weeks.

On March 6, 1946, the French signed an agreement with Ho granting Vietnam independence within the framework of the French Union. It soon became apparent that the French were not going to honor this agreement. On November 23, 1946, in an attempt to regain their military position in Vietnam, the French bombarded the port of Haiphong killing thousands of people. The French used the next two years to retake parts of Vietnam. (Source: D.G.E. Hall, *A History of Southeast Asia*, p. 803-830).

The struggle for self-determination continued. The French in their effort to retake Vietnam increased her forces until 250,000 soldiers were fighting in Vietnam. The French found their efforts blocked by a well-organized army - an army backed by the concerted effort of all the Vietnamese people.

The United States now began taking an active interest in Vietnam. The success of the Chinese Revolution in 1949 had altered the balance of power throughout the Far East. John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State under Eisenhower, had developed his policy of "containment" - it was this policy that led the U.S. to support the French military effort. The United States had been involved in Vietnam since 1947 when it began to give military and economic aid to France. In total the U.S. paid 80% - \$2.6 billion - of the French effort to recolonize Vietnam. The U.S. brought pressure against France to extend the war, and in its final year John Foster Dulles twice offered nuclear bombs for use in Vietnam. "The Facts About Vietnam. Hugh Campbell, Canadian Delegate I.C.C., 1961).

In order to stimulate American aid and support, the French erected a "phantom state" vested with the legal attributes of "independence." The French redefined their war as a "Crusade against Communism," and Vietnam became the barrier against Communism in Asia. France now presented itself, not as a colonial power attempting to reestablish its rule, but rather as the "sentinel of the free world" protecting "free Vietnam" from the "Red peril."

The U.S. came to the aid of the French for a variety of reasons. Secretary of State Dulles was to put it bluntly on March 29, 1954: (Vietnam) is rich in many raw materials such as tin, oil, rubber and iron ore... The area has great strategic value... It has major naval and air bases.

# Vietnam

How the tiger brought down the

A second reason was the East-West and North-South Pacific intact. The British responsible for the East Vietnam. If the French were a "vacuum" would be determined to bolster the Business Week, June 14, 1954, the U.S. backed the French intervened on a massive U.S. recognized that Vietnam war. The U.S. in essence in the Third World, "If breaking the chains of a relationship and are thinking to end your economic dependence world - don't."

In spite of massive support the use of her elite Force mid-1954 was facing defeat small place. After eight French imperial system Dienbienphu.

### The Geneva

The conference held at attempt to settle once a problems resulting from colonial rule in Indochina participants at the conference Republic of Vietnam, People's Republic of China, France, England, the U.S. Vietnam" (the Bao Dai regime).

In order to understand is necessary to look at the of the Geneva Accords.

Article 1 stated the separation of north and south was to be a temporary permanent political division that the powers which solemnly declared that historical, cultural and nation, NOT two.

Richard I  
Graduate  
in Econ



# iam! iam!

## donkey and then the elephant.

U.S. wished to keep the defense axes in the East and French were in the West axis, including the pull out of Vietnam from the East. The U.S. was a defense axis. (Source: 1964). A third reason why the U.S. was in Vietnam and later scale itself was that the U.S. was a "showcase" for saying to other nations you are thinking about colonial or neo-colonialism and of a social revolution dependence on the Western

support from the U.S. and the Foreign Legion, France by defeat. Defeat came at a few weeks of fighting the U.S. in Asia was smashed at

### Accords: 1954

The Geneva Accords in 1954 was an end for all the political and military at the end of French Indochina. There were nine countries: the Democratic Republic of Cambodia, Laos, the Republic of Vietnam, the Soviet Union, the U.S. and the "State of Vietnam".

The present conflict is the pertinent provisions

at the administrative south at the 17th parallel military division, not a political one. It must be emphasized that these agreements were signed in Vietnam because of its geographic unity was one

Deaton,  
Student  
omics

### The U.S. Intervenes

Prior to the elections in Vietnam which were to be held in 1956, the U.S. government took steps to ensure that its own nominee was appointed to head the government in the south. Dulles urged that Ngo Dinh Diem replace Bao Dai as "Prime Minister" of south Vietnam. Following a farcical plebiscite this was accomplished. There was no question in anybody's mind that Diem, who was virtually unknown in Vietnam, was an American appointee. Look magazine was blunt: "John Foster Dulles picked him, Cardinal Spellman praised him... and President Eisenhower OK'd him" (Jan. 28, 1964). Diem could hardly be considered representative of Vietnamese aspirations — a member of the elite land owning Catholic aristocracy he had collaborated with the French in 1930-31 to suppress the Vietnamese Independence Movement.

The Diem regime brought retrograde progress. The U.S. — Diem government failed to institute even the most urgently needed social reforms. The corruption and inefficiency of the small ruling elite brought the country to the brink of disintegration. There were periods when half the working population were unemployed; blackmarketing and hoarding raised the price of food and thousands went hungry; a phony "land reform" benefited the landlords not the peasants.

In the countryside Diem reinstituted the hated mandatory purchases of salt and opium with

and in July 1960, the government in Hanoi asked Diem to a pre-election conference. These requests were also denied. The reason why the U.S. refused to allow elections was abundantly clear. As President Eisenhower realized "... possibly 80 per cent of the population would have voted for (the Communist) Ho Chi Minh." (Source: Mandate for Change, p.372). The primary feature of the Geneva Agreements was the recognition that Vietnam was one country and one people. By its rejection of elections, the U.S. through the Diem supported government undermined the intentions of the Geneva Accords and created the myth of the "two Vietnams."

In 1960, as opposition to the Diem regime grew, the National Liberation Front (now the Provisional Revolutionary Government) was formed. Like the Viet Minh which fought the French and Japanese, it is a broad-based organization including almost all political and religious opponents of U.S. sponsored governments in Saigon. The N.L.F. was an indigenous movement growing out of widespread opposition to the Saigon government — it had become more than just a struggle for self-determination, it had transformed itself into a social revolution. A revolution to meet the needs and aspirations of the Vietnamese people. "... the initiative did not originate in Hanoi, but from the grassroots, where the people were literally driven to take up arms in self-defense." (Source: China Quarterly, March, 1962).



their taxes. The landlords, who had been refugees in Saigon, moved back to the countryside to claim the land which had been redistributed by the Viet Minh or which had been taken over by the peasants. Many landlords demanded that the peasants pay them back rent for the years that they had been away. The peasants resisted this phony "land reform" — especially those who had lived in areas under the Liberation Movement, where all rents had been abolished. The Diem regime's attempt to reimpose feudal rents was a major cause of the new revolt.

Relying on U.S. support, Diem used every means possible to suppress opposition. During a reign of terror thousands of innocent people of all political leanings — were tortured, imprisoned or executed. As opposition grew, the Diem police became more brutal. Diem's government was 75% financed by the U.S., the army was paid for and equipped by the U.S. Only the power of the U.S. stood between Diem and the hatred of his people.

The U.S. did not feel bound by the Geneva Accords, and through Diem soon showed that it had no intention of allowing the elections promised at Geneva for the reunification of the northern and southern zones. On February 4, 1955 Hanoi proposed the restoration of normal relations between the northern and southern zones. This was rejected by the U.S. — Diem government. Also in 1955 Hanoi urged a conference to arrange details for the 1956 nation wide elections. This was rejected. In May and June 1956, in July 1957, in March 1958, in July 1959,

The N.L.F., as a resistance movement prior to 1965, received little but moral support from North Vietnam. (Source: Hugh Campbell, Canadian Delegate I.C.C.). In areas under the control of the N.L.F. (P.R.G.) large scale social reforms are being introduced. Land-reform programs have been instituted with thousands of hectares of land distributed to poor peasants; more than 1,500 schools have been opened, village medical services have been started; a national campaign against illiteracy has been started and a banking and postal system has been established. Premier Ky stated to James Reston of the New York Times: "... the Communists are closer to the people's yearnings for social justice and independent life than (my) own government." (Source: N.Y. Times, Sept. 1, 1965). As the N.L.F. increasingly took on the administrative duties of organized government it met with widespread support. Within two years, 1960-62, it controlled 80% of the countryside. It is in the nature of a revolutionary movement to introduce basic social and economic reforms, unless this is an integral part of a liberation movement it would never receive the support of the people and would be doomed to defeat. This is not the case in south Vietnam.

An enormous effort has been made to persuade people that "terror" is one of the chief weapons of the N.L.F. and that any support given to it is only given reluctantly and through coercion. Successful guerrilla warfare cannot

(Continued on page 8)



**Vietnam...** (Continued from page 7)

be conducted without support from the people; and such support cannot be obtained by threats. Coercion would alienate people. How could the N.L.F. move in the countryside, operate inside Saigon and develop an intelligence system without being betrayed by people whom they had alienated by using coercion? Village chiefs are assassinated. Senator Russell, chairman of the Armed Services Committee stated on March 21, 1966: "... We appoint the Governor village chief ..." In other words, these "village chiefs" are not elected but are all appointees of the U.S. To the Vietnamese, these chiefs are traitors, representatives of a government which has sold out to a foreign invader. These collaborators are treated in the same manner that those individuals who collaborated with the French and Japanese were dealt with.

**The U.S. Escalates**

By early 1963 the situation in south Vietnam was rapidly deteriorating. Despite the presence of over 25,000 American "advisors," the bolstering of Diem's army to 600,000 men and the construction of 16,000 "strategic hamlets," the liberation forces gained strength, both in numbers and in equipment - most of it captured. There were major Buddhist and student riots against Diem in Saigon; the desertion rate in the south Vietnamese army approached 35%.

In November 1963, the U.S. withdrew its support from Diem. He was immediately assassinated. After Diem a series of governments attempted to "stabilize" the situation. General Nguyen Cao Ky, commander of the south Vietnamese air force finally formed a government. Like the others before him, he failed to gain the allegiance of the people. In an attempt to "legitimize" his government Ky drew up a constitution

and called elections. The elections were a farce. Peace candidates, and candidates opposed to Ky were not allowed to run; campaign speeches had to be approved by the Ky government. The elections created a Constituent Assembly comprised of Catholics and representations from the traditional land holding group. After the elections peace candidates were jailed.

Failure to make headway against the N.L.F. presented the U.S. with the alternative of admitting defeat or widening the war. It did the latter. On August 4, 1965 as a result of the alleged Gulf of Tonkin incident the U.S. decided to retaliate with massive force. For the first time the U.S. began to bomb the North - around the clock. By 1969, more than twice the tonnage of bombs had been dropped than on Nazi Germany. Escalation of men and means followed. By early 1969 roughly 550,000 American troops were being employed in south Vietnam. The U.S. has used its most advanced technology - B52's, napalm, torture, "pacification" programs and psychological warfare - in an attempt to defeat the N.L.F. In the south "both literally and figuratively." Senator Fulbright said, "Saigon has become an American brothel." The price has been high - 47,000 American dead. America, denied victory, has now chosen the ultimate solution - the destruction of Vietnam; as the war becomes more technological it becomes more genocidal.

**The Paris "Peace" Talks and Nixon's War**

"The war is cruel but even more cruel are the negotiations at Paris," said a Vietnamese delegate to the "peace" talks. For the American

(Continued on page 10)

ISA  
presents



NOV. 17 - 22

**INTRAMURAL RIFLE COMPETITION**

The McGill Men's Rifle Competition will be held in the Rifle Range of the Currie Gymnasium beginning on Monday, November 24th.

**ELIGIBILITY** - All male students of McGill

**EQUIPMENT** - Rifles and ammunition supplied by the Intramural Department

**TYPE OF TOURNAMENT** - 22 calibre light rifle - prone position

**ENTRIES** - Accepted in the General Office #3 of the Currie Gym

**ENTRIES CLOSE** - Tuesday, November 18th at 5:00 p.m.

The Store Without a Name  
Get Your Pants With the Name  
**"SLACK TIME"**

**\$10** for students  
plus another **10% off**  
with this ad

- DONIGAL
- FLANNEL
- CORDS
- CAVALRY TWILL

Assorted Colours & Sizes - Flares

**1950 Ste. Catherine W.**  
(beside Cock 'N' Bull Pub)

**Mont Tremblant Lodge**

PRE-SEASON STUDENT SPECIAL  
SEASON SKI PASSES  
FOR  
BONA FIDE DAY COLLEGE STUDENTS

**\$60**

if purchased prior  
to Dec. 1st, 1969.

**Requirements:**

Student Identification  
Recent Photograph

**Terms: Cash****Write direct:**

**MONT TREMBLANT LODGE**  
Mont-Tremblant, P.Q.

**McGILL CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY**  
presents**1st CONFERENCE ON  
CHINESE STUDENTS AT MCGILL****Schedule**

Session 1  
(8.00-8.45)

Relationship between Chinese students  
and others at McGill

Speakers: Lee Koy Hong, Pres., ISA  
Paul Chiu V.P., ISA

Session 2  
(8.45-9.25)

Taiwan students at McGill

Speakers: Charles Tang, Ph.D. 4  
Fred Chao M.Sc. 2

Intermission

9.25 - 9.40.

Session 3  
(9.40-10.30)

A critique of MCSS - its purpose, function  
and achievement

Speakers: Alex Lam Pre., MCSS, '65  
David Lee Pre., MCSS, '68  
Peter Shiu Pres., MCSS, '69

Moderator: Joseph Ng

**ALL WELCOME****TODAY 8:00 - 10:30 p.m.****L26**

**O'Keefe Ale.**  
**The right**  
**ale**



**for right**  
**now.**

Brewed in Quebec by O'Keefe Brewing Co. Ltd.



## RECREATIONAL SKATING

Free skating is available from 9-10.30 pm up at the Winter Stadium on Saturday.

## GET INVOLVED WITH THE KIBBUTZ...

A unique social experiment in cooperative living in Israel. The Kibbutz can provide a challenge for Canadians in search of personal meaning and the opportunity to make a contribution.

## CANDIDATES FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE ON A KIBBUTZ

Singles and families - Age 18-40 -- Dates: year round.

## KIBBUTZ ULPAN

A six-month program of 1/2 day work and 1/2 day Hebrew studies.

## TEMPORARY WORKERS

Living and working on a kibbutz. Minimum of 1 month stay. Age 18-35 -- Cost: transportation -- Dates: year round.

## EXPERIMENT IN KIBBUTZ LIVING

Program of seven weeks includes five weeks work on Kibbutz for five hours daily - living with Israeli peers - being "adopted" by Kibbutz family. Two weeks free for visiting or organized tour optional.

Age: 16-17 -- Cost: \$640 or \$740. -- Dates: July-August.

Call for appointment:

## KIBBUTZ ALIYAH DESK

Labor Zionist Center, Montreal, 735-1159

## Poll-by-poll election breakdown

	RVC	BMH	MUSIC	LEACOCK	LAW	UN	ARTS	McC	STRATH	MAASS	MAC	ST/BIO	WH	MGH
Aspler	9	4	4	72	11	48	21	16	7	16	8	19	11	5
CHINLOY	33	59	11	201	14	150	58	72	10	55	19	47	55	1
Den Ouden	5	7	3	66	11	34	24	21	0	17	5	10	16	2
Desroches	35	18	7	107	16	82	34	38	10	31	15	23	21	1
Farthing	5	4	5	25	5	15	7	9	2	9	5	2	13	0
GOLDSTEIN	6	13	1	90	93	95	24	28	22	22	20	20	23	44
HARTMANN	21	16	5	120	54	71	39	55	7	32	22	19	60	2
Johnson	15	19	4	97	19	68	35	37	6	26	8	20	30	2
LUCHINS	24	29	6	203	38	200	65	63	45	48	55	49	60	45
O'Connell	19	7	2	78	21	65	20	59	15	46	20	16	68	42
Pennefather	3	8	1	61	3	48	22	11	2	17	5	9	14	1
PORTNER	34	41	9	241	104	183	80	96	28	56	36	49	91	44
Quick	14	16	3	76	2	62	23	28	4	28	8	15	16	0
Reid	5	11	4	52	11	38	13	42	5	44	13	14	63	2
SHAPIRO	33	37	7	216	45	165	63	81	36	59	40	35	75	3
Simons	15	16	9	94	8	63	28	40	8	19	14	16	41	3
Solomon	17	11	1	85	5	57	23	26	4	14	10	17	18	1
Strasser	18	14	3	110	13	119	43	37	15	25	20	37	32	0
UNGAR	29	13	3	157	13	149	42	29	7	25	15	41	20	1
Weiser	20	17	4	94	8	59	42	39	5	13	11	11	22	1
invalid	5	1	0	36	10	40	16	12	3	15	8	8	11	1

## SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY

Department of Education

presents

Lecture Series in Educational Technology

Lecture # 2

"Curriculum Development through Media"

by

Dr. F.B. Rainsberry

Ontario Institute of Studies in Education, Toronto.

8:15 P.M. NOVEMBER 14, 1969 ROOM H-635

For information: Dept. of Education: 879-4535

## Classifieds

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 10 am to 4 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions - \$2.00; maximum 20 words. 10¢ per extra word.

## FOR SALE

RCA VICTOR FRENCH PROVINCIAL STEREO with Radio and Singer Sewing Machine. Latest model with cabinet. For immediate sale. Call 288-7687 after 5 pm.

ARLBERG SKIS (WOOD). 195 cm., used one season. \$25. Call 843-6630 after 6.00.

NEED WHEELS? Make an offer for my 61 Chevy Biscayne. Motor excellent. Call Rick after 5. 486-5433.

ONE PAIR KASTINGER SKI BOOTS - 5 clips. Size 8 1/2 - Broken in nicely - \$35. - Call Jeffrey 342-0358.

35 MM CAMERAS: Available assortment of single lens, reflex cameras and 35 mm slide projectors like new. Special student deals. Freeport - Sheraton Mount Royal Hotel 288-1922.

MUST SELL clock radio (3 months old \$40). Call Mike after 5 pm. 937-7056 or 844-1219

LEATHERS - Hand crafted belts, bags, and other trips to order. MOTHER SARAH'S 3585 De Bullion - Corner Prince Arthur.

SKI BOOTS, one pair size 10w Reiker buckles, used only one season, like new condition Price \$30.00. Call 481-7044.

## HOUSING

FEMALE NEEDED TO OCCUPY 4th BED-ROOM in small co-op on Bleury near Sherbrooke. Cost \$35 per month plus shared utilities. Phone 843-6406 anytime.

MATURE FEMALE STUDENT seeking same to share a large modern apartment on Hutchison. Call 845-8354 in evenings for information.

MATURE FEMALE student to share apartment. Partly furnished. \$48 monthly. Call 737-6784 after 6 pm.

ROOM IN RESIDENCE available after November 21 in McConnell Hall. Beautiful view of city, quiet study atmosphere. See or phone Brent. 844-0792. Room 733.

## LOST

LOST: Wallet in Arts Building or L132 on Friday. Reward in excess of \$45.00 you already have. Phone Alastair 467-6892 after 6 pm.

## LOST

LOST: Billfold with important papers in Ladies Washroom, Union, Saturday night. Please phone Leslie White 845-5841. Thanks.

LOST: Brown square-shaped bag in Physics Building. If found call Rosalie: 737-2974. "My life is in your hands". Help!

LOST: Marching band member marched out of Manse Saturday last without his pants. T.I.M., 739-4285. Would appreciate their return.

## MISCELLANEOUS

GIRL WANTED: Would the senior, female, French - Education Major, who was talking to the American Naval Officer in the Union Oct. '23rd please write to: Ltjg. Tim Grundner, USS Amherst, FPO, New York N.Y.

EASTERN TOWNSHIP SKI CHALET: 2 (or more) mature, serious skiers (male or female) to share expenses in Eastern Township Ski Lodge. Telephone Don 467-3382 Loc. 323 days, 467-5501 evenings.

HELP TOUR CANADA - SLIDE SHOW, Photography Club, by Marwan A. Wehbe (Mimo), Thursday, 13th November, 8:00 p.m. Union B26-27. Free admission.

BOOKENDS is a student co-op bookstore at 1015 Sherbrooke West. It offers a discount & is having a sale.

BEEN THROUGH THE SCENE? Still looking? Try "The Seekers Weekend", Nov. 15-16. Lutheran Student Movement sponsors. Deadline - Wednesday, Phone 735-4030.

FLIGHT TO LONDON. \$201. Return for McGill students or staff. Dec. 16th to Jan. 12th. Call 288-5950 or 3562 Durocher.

KNESSL RED. Star R. S. 200cm. Tyrolia step-ins. Used one season. Excellent condition. Call Gerry. 731-9068, 849-0344.

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPERIENCE Display needs to borrow strings of small colored Christmas Tree Light for show in Union Ballroom Nov. 14th. Return Guaranteed. Contact Patriarch B47 Union or 875-5510 ext. 43. Please help.

IF YOUR NAME IS Pearl and you flew to Miami around Aug. 20, phone Mike: 735-0931.

WANTED: Hip chicks for a boss gig - no hassles, good 'bread'. Call 932-6513 between 10 am & 4 pm.

MOC - SKI EXERCISES 6:00 pm Friday Get in shape for skiing, running, gymnastics, trampoline, swimming. Bring I.D.'s to Currie Gym. Also TRIPS THIS WEEKEND. Nov. 14-16. Backpacking at Glen Ellen Vt., call Lilian 659-1243 for information. Liever River canoe trip (in ice breakers?) contact Arvo. 844-2189.

BOOKS ARE POWER. Bookends is a student co-op & has books (cheap) 1015 Sherbrooke W. Power to the people.

LIKE WOW GUYS! Thanks for helping us UNICEF on Oct. 31st GPHIS

TYPEWRITER LIQUIDATION: Fully reconditioned electrics and standards. \$25.00 and up. Guaranteed MR. TYPEWRITER. 328 Victoria (near Maisonneuve) 487-5062.

THE SEVENTH SEAL - Ingmar Bergman's classic film, Sunday at Gardner Hall, 3925 University St. 7:15 and 9:15 pm. \$1.00.

## MISCELLANEOUS

BULLFIGHT POSTERS, four different designs now available at the Purple Unknown 2145 Bleury St. just below Sherbrooke 849-6872.

FLASH - Bluejay flying, chicks hatching, birds nestling at the Newman Rooster Den. 3484 Peel. Band and Beer, Friday Nov. 14.

HINES: Just heard the news. Why didn't you say? Congratulations to you and the lucky (?) girl. The Giant Dumpy.

## RIDES

RIDE DESPERATELY NEEDED TO ROCHESTER this weekend (any time). Will accept any arrangements. Call Seth 849-0061.

CARS FOR DELIVERY to Western Canada. U.S.A., Maritimes, and Toronto. Western Drive Away, 932-6151. Gas allowance. 1225 St. Marc. Suite 1204.

WANTED RIDE TO BOSTON, weekends of Nov. 14 and Nov. 21. Leaving Fri. Return Sun. Share expenses. Call 845-5843.

RIDE NEEDED to Boston, Fri. Nov. 14, Sat. 15 or Fri. 22, Sat. 23. Call Francie 484-8903. Share expenses and driving.

## TYPING

TYPIST, experienced in theses, essays, term papers, e.t.c., seeks work at home. For information call Mary, 735-5082 after 6:30 pm.

ESSAYS, THESES, MANUSCRIPTS, statistical, translations. Moderate rates. Gooey service. 2010 Hampton (upper Lachine) Telephone 489-5140. 0800 to 1700 hrs.

TYPING SERVICE 481-2512, 489-0771. Fast accurate. Theses: term papers: essays: stencils: letters: reports: manuscripts: notes. Also dictaphone: bookkeeping.

EXPERIENCED legal typist will do essays, term papers, dictaphone work etc. Reasonable rates. Call after 5:00 pm. 481-1384.

## WANTED

FRENCH GIRL wants English boy's help in advanced English grammar and conversation in exchange for same in French. Call Marie 325-1106.

WANTED: Married students interested in business opportunities. Apply Thurs. 1 pm A255 or call 843-5781.

WANTED: Anatomy tutor and tutor in physics. Call 277 1090 after 6:00 pm.

WANTED: Volunteers to help organize children's Christmas Party on Dec. 13 Meeting 7:30 Monday 17th Newman Centre 3484 Peel.

WANTED: Drummer for established Rock Band, start immediately. Selling: Gibson Jazz ES125T airdried and customized amp and columns. David 342-3706.



## INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL

## FASHION SHOW

Nov. 19 - Nov. 20

8:00 p.m.

Ballroom

## OPENING CEREMONY

Nov. 17th

Union Ballroom

12:00 - 2:00 p.m.

## FOLKLORIQUE NITE

Union Ballroom

8:00 p.m.

## MARDI GRAS

featuring

## INTERNATIONAL DINNER

Nov. 18th

Union Ballroom

5:30 p.m.

## TRINIDAD STEEL BAND

Union Ballroom

Nov. 22nd

9:00 p.m.

## INTERESTED IN PETROLEUM EXPLORATION?

THEN

## AMOCO CANADA PETROLEUM COMPANY LTD.

(FORMERLY PAN AMERICAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION)

WOULD LIKE TO MEET YOU!

WE WILL BE ON CAMPUS

NOVEMBER 20, 21, 24, 25

TO INTERVIEW

## GEOLOGISTS

Geology students who are candidates for Bachelor, Masters, and Ph. D. Degrees.

## GEOPHYSICISTS

Geophysics, Physics, Math., Geology Students with Geophysics options and interested Electrical Engineering students.

Amoco Canada Petroleum Company Ltd. ranks in the top ten in petroleum exploration and production in Canada. A young company with a reputation for growth, Amoco has taken a leading role in Canada's petroleum development. The Company's operations now stretch from the Arctic Islands to Lake Erie and from offshore British Columbia to the Grand Banks.

For further details contact your student placement office.



# OPERATION PACIFICATION

Newsfeature  
by  
**ARNOLD  
BENNETT**

Photos  
by  
**ALGIS  
JAUGELIS**

A village was pacified today, in the same manner as hundreds of Vietnamese villages have been pacified by the U.S. forces -- by hypocritical inhumanity, wanton destruction, and the shipment of people to concentration camps.

The road through the town was lined with watching children as the American troops entered Freightsburg. The townspeople, prepared for the pacification by leaflets circulated in advance, and the newsmen watched as the Vietnamese were herded together and the drama of atrocities unfolded.

A Viet Cong, male and long-haired, captured at a

skirmish with Able Company at a bridge just outside the town, was dragged to a red brick wall by two GI's, forced to stand against it, and unceremoniously shot.

Meanwhile, other soldiers entering the campsite of the Vietnamese had kicked over their cooking pots, stamped out their fire, and herded the civilians together at gunpoint. The Vietnamese, mostly female, were terrified.

At the sight of the execution, an old woman began to scream and hit the soldiers, who forcibly restrained her with ropes and dumped her on the ground.

A young man, one of the few in the group of cap-

tives, was singled out by the commander and dragged out of the circle to be interrogated. Kicked, slapped, and otherwise tortured, he was finally threatened with a large knife and then stabbed.

The climax of the troops' pacification activities occurred when a girl was seized, thrown to the ground, and held by four soldiers, while a fifth prepared to rape her. Immediately, two Vietnamese (real Vietnamese) broke from the circle, seized guns, and began clubbing and firing at their captors and the intended rapists. They were soon gunned down by the rest of the U.S. soldiers, who did not restrain themselves from firing at the other villagers.

The remaining villagers were roughly roped together and marched along the road out of the town. Some, attempting escape, were tackled and forced back into the line.

The preceding events were of course simulated and fictitious in the context in which they were presented. Nevertheless, they do, in the minds of the organizers of Operation Pacification and of the Moratorium, represent the situation of villages "pacified" by American forces in Vietnam, both in the actual and the symbolic sense. The aborted rape, for example, one of the consequences of total war, was intended to symbolize the rape of Viet Nam by the United States.

Organizational difficulties, unavoidable disasters, and bureaucratic blunders plagued Operation Pacification up to the last minute. For a while it was touch-and-go whether it would come off as scheduled for yesterday or not.

Originally it had been planned to charter a plane

to drop leaflets on the village. The leaflets were to read, in French and English:

"Attention by command of United States Army Your village is about to be pacified.

This area has been declared a free-fire zone.

Viet Cong have been seen living here.

You have 24 hours to get out before destruction.

Go to the nearest government camp, where you will be protected.

If you were now in Vietnam, this message would be for real.

McGill Moratorium Committee."

However, due to the foggy weather and low ceiling, the plane was not permitted to take off by airport officials, and the leaflets had to be distributed by hand.

A strike by the Montreal Teamsters' Union prevented rental of trucks to transport the "soldiers" to the town and to be used as part of the scenario. Frantic telephoning by organizers of the programme who were up all night formulating concrete plans and procuring necessary materials, enabled them to obtain a small van and a school bus.

To complicate things all the more, funds voted by the Students' Council to finance Operation Pacification were not forthcoming when they were needed. In order to rent uniforms, gas





## Vietnam... (Concluded from page 8)

negotiators, the discussions are a game, for the Vietnamese the negotiations are part of the struggle in Vietnam.

The American position is that there must be "mutual withdrawal" of all "non-South Vietnamese" forces from South Vietnam before elections can be held. The Americans have been vague about the role of the Thieu-Ky regime. The N.L.F. reaction can be summarized as follows: 1) that the N.L.F. would never agree to "mutual withdrawal;" 2) the U.S. is as committed as before to the Thieu-Ky government and 3) the U.S. has been intensifying rather than de-escalating the war. "Mutual withdrawal" sounds so reasonable. What it really means is a call to the Vietnamese to lay down their arms and surrender. For the Vietnamese to do this would be to deny their very history.

The ten-point program of the N.L.F. can be stated as three basic demands: 1) the U.S. must completely withdraw its troops from the south before elections; 2) it must agree to a coalition government to replace the Thieu-Ky client regime and 3) the war must be unequivocally de-escalated. The U.S. knowing how much it has destroyed political life in south Vietnam fears that any coalition government will just be a prelude to the N.L.F. taking power when

the U.S. leaves. The fear is justified. The social and political realities of south Vietnam make a coalition government of various moderate and radical tendencies the ONLY possible form of government in that country. Nixon's answer to the demand for de-escalation was escalation. In January 1969, more bombs were dropped than in any other one month; U.S. ground combat actions in 1969 have increased over 1968. Nixon knows that he cannot win on the battlefield — the post-Tet offensive smashed that possibility; C.B.C. announced on Nov. 10, 1968 that the U.S. now expects its death rate to rise to OVER 300 deaths per week.

The Paris talks are cruel. Nixon's goals in Vietnam have not changed from those of his predecessors — to keep south Vietnam under American control. Only the means and the verbiage have changed. It is now Nixon's war.

The overriding question in the Vietnam war is: does America have the power to destroy a popular revolution? The Vietnamese people have grasped the truth in their century old struggle for self-determination and their attempt to construct a new society, "There is truth and untruth, and if you clung to the truth even against the whole world you were not mad."



masks, and walkie-talkies from an army surplus store, organizers had to, as Moratorium chairman Steve Wohl said, "lay their lives on the line and pawn their watches."

There was a constant problem of participation, as well. Members of the unnamed Mime Troupe number 147 and the Players Club volunteered their services and were involved in the Operation from beginning to end. But many of the people who donned uniforms and took the bus to Frelighsburg were drafted practically at the last minute when they walked into the Union this morning.

The difficulties all taken together seemed insurmountable at first. Four separate votes were taken late last night before it was finally decided not to postpone the Operation. However, at 11 am yesterday, 90-minutes after the originally scheduled departure time, a bus left the Union for Frelighsburg.

The Operation could never have attained the degree of impeccable success it did had it not been for a superb last-ditch effort at coordination by the organizers and the effectiveness of the radio communications.

During the trip, everyone was briefed fully on his role, and those playing the parts of soldiers were organized into two companies, each with communications equipment and each taking a different route into town from the branch point. No details of organization were overlooked; extra guns were even purchased on the road.

The important element of the Operation, the element which won it the admiration of the majority of the newsmen present and any of the residents questioned, was its realism. Despite

CTV's label of "something out of a B-movie," when "Baker Company" was waiting for the signal to march, and its members were lounging in the ditch and on the grass, smoking and talking, they looked real, as if they had just come out of combat. Long hair and beards (well, possibly not the long hair) added rather than detracted from this impression.

When an "officer" barked an order, purely for effect, to hit the dirt and some of the "soldiers" immediately flung themselves into the ditch, it was evident that the Operation was no "farce", or college prank as certain groups might have wished to believe, but a serious attempt

by everyone to present a coherent and realistic view to the public. Anyone present had to sense the atmosphere of total involvement and of total cooperation once the Operation was underway.

The townspeople themselves were co-operative to the fullest extent. The mayor and the curé had previously given their assent to the idea of the Operation, and a reception was even prepared for participants after the last Vietnamese prisoner had been marched away.

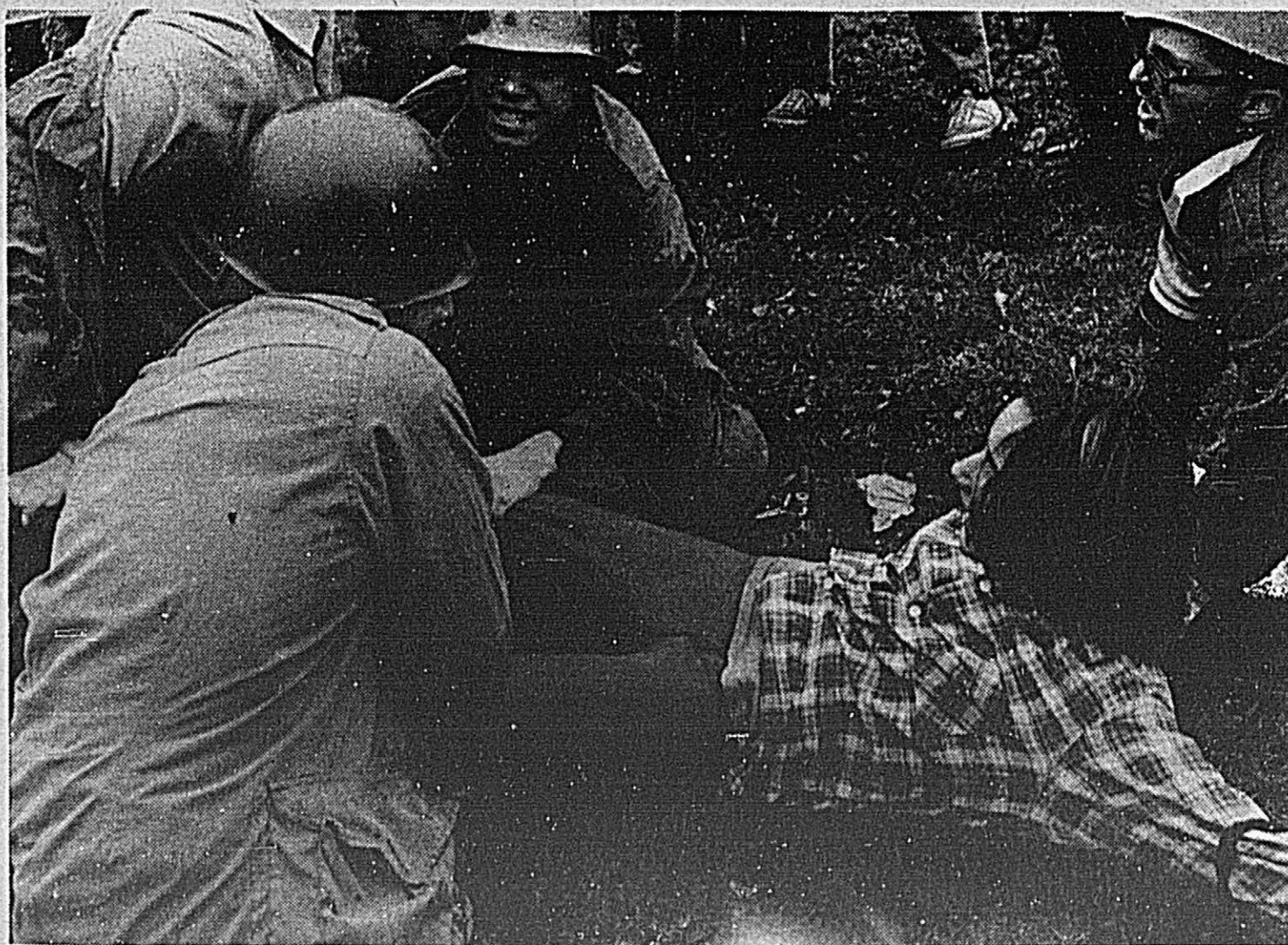
Apparently without exception, everyone questioned appreciated the Operation for its technique and its orderliness. However,

except for the newsmen, few understood the ideas behind it. The Vietnam War was remote from issues which affected their lives, and they were neither for nor against it.

Many of the citizens of Frelighsburg admitted that they had originally feared disorders, mainly because of certain articles which appeared in a Montreal newspaper this morning. The newspaper in question had been specifically requested by organizers of the Operation not to print the name of the town until after the Operation, in order to

forestall the presence of extremists and troublemakers, but the newspaper had ignored the request and had blown the story out of proportion.

Despite the failure of the Operation to arouse any but appreciative aesthetic feelings in the minds of the people of Frelighsburg, the organizers and the participants believe that the excellent coverage and positive attitude it received from the Montreal press will help draw attention to the Moratorium and to the plight of the people of Vietnam.





# Jewish education 'mimic' producer

by LINDA SOLOMON

Montreal has the reputation for having one of the finest Jewish educational systems in Canada according to Stanley Cohen, associate editor of the Montreal Star, but the facilities are few and far between.

"We're not doing enough for the Jewish students in Montreal, and all that is being turned out are mimics who really know very little about Jewish customs and the Jewish heritage," charged Mr. Cohen, speaking before about 45 students at Hillel House yesterday.

He questioned vehemently the lack of interest in students who will not attend a Jewish institute because the controversial subjects of anti-semitism, inter-dating, and inter-marriage are nonos in such institutions. Mr. Cohen's main complaint in his hour-long lecture, was the lack of both

interests and funds in Jewish education. He stated that the Jewish schools themselves are forced to conduct their own fundraising campaigns, putting the names of the donors ("angels") on plaques.

He attacked the rabbis of Montreal, who, he insisted, continually avoid their commitment to Jewish studies. As an active member of the "Association for the Advancement of Jewish Education," a pressure group composed of professionals, he insisted, "We're not going to let the rabbis get away with it again."

He also charged that the Jewish community is interested only in educating an elite for university.

Pushing the "concept of individuality", Cohen insisted, "We're so damn hung up with ideological differences that progress is almost impossible in this field, without the support of the community."

## today

**PHOTOGRAPHY CLUB:** Slide Show "Help Tour Canada" by Marwan A. Wehbe (Mimo). Free. 8 pm. Union B26-7.

**MALAYSIA SINGAPORE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION:** Badminton practice. Gym. 7-9:30 pm.

**CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY:** Choir dress rehearsal, important. Union Ballroom. 8 pm.

**AMATEUR RADIO CLUB:** Advanced Code Classes. Union 401. 1 pm.

**CYCOM:** Fortram Lecture, E204. 1 pm. Fortram Lecture, E10. 12 noon. Assembly Lecture, E408. 1 pm.

**UKRAINIAN CLUB:** General meeting. Union 458. 1 pm.

**ISLAMICS:** Tarawi prayers. Union 307. 7:30 pm.

**RUSSIAN CIRCLE:** Folkdancing rehearsal. Union Ballroom. 7 pm.

**FIGURE SKATING:** Classes and club skating. Men and women welcome. Winter Stadium. 2-4 pm.

**FACULTY OF MUSIC:** Ronald Headland. Redpath Hall. 8:30 pm.

**WOMEN'S BADMINTON:** Team practice first. Mixed recreational follows. Currie Gym. 5-7 pm.

**CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP:** "Meet Fred Woodbury". IUCF director for Quebec. Union 327. 7 pm.

**FENCING:** Club practice, ev-

eryone welcome. Currie Gym Fencing Room. 7 pm.

**ASSOCIATION OF STUDENTS OF THE SPANISH DEPT.:** All students in the Spanish dept. urged to attend: Compulsory for class representatives. Union B27. 1-2 pm.

**MALAYSIA SINGAPORE STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION:** Chinese movie "Dragon Inn", admission 50 cents, Free for members. PSCA. 7:30 pm.

**CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY:** Panel discussions on Chinese-Overseas & Canadian Students. L26. 8-10:30 pm.

**SZO STUDY GROUP:** Regular meeting. Union 124. 5:30 pm.

**ISA:** Emergency meeting to determine the future of ISA and all national clubs. Union B23-4. 5:30 pm.

**SOC. 334A:** Cancelled due to Moratorium. L219. 2 pm.

**RUSSIAN CIRCLE:** Urgent meeting Elections. All members are requested to attend. 3483 Peel. 1 pm.

**LATIN AMERICAN SOCIETY:** Presentation of film about 20 Latin American republics. Union Room 457-8. 7:30 pm.

**INTRAMURAL ATHLETICS:** Intramural swim meet. Sign up at Meet time. Currie Pool. 7 pm.

**RADIO MCGILL:** Operations Training for Remotes. Studio "A". 1 pm.

**ISA:** Rehearsals for models in International Fashion Show. Union Ballroom. 3-6 pm.

**CANTERBURY HOUSE:** Holy Communion, 5:30 pm. Dinner, 6:30 pm. 3555 University St.

**PLAYERS' CLUB:** Claude St. Denis Mime. Beckett's "Act Without Words". Union Theatre. 1 pm.

**BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY:** Two films on Forest Ecology. Martin Theatre, McIntyre Med. Bldg. 1 pm.

**CHEERLEADERETTE:** Tryout practices for basketball cheerleading. Turner Bone Room in Currie Gym. 6 pm.

### SALE TODAY:

Joyce - Portrait of the Artist	\$ .85	\$ .60
Smith - Money Game	1.25	.90
Nietzsche - Birth of Tragedy	1.65	1.20
Quinn - Union Nationale	2.95	2.40

### BOOKENDS

McGill Student Discount Bookstore  
1005 Sherbrooke West - mcgill/asus

## INTRAMURAL SWIM MEET

The McGill Men's Intramural Swim Meet will be held TONIGHT in the Pool of the Currie Gymnasium.

**TIME - 7:00 p.m.**

**ELIGIBLE - All McGill male students**

**EVENTS - All regularly scheduled Intercollegiate Events.**

**ENTRIES CLOSE - 7:00 p.m.**

A man went looking for America. 8th WEEK 18 YEARS  
And couldn't find it anywhere...

Peter Fonda, Dennis Hopper

**easy rider**

Showtimes:  
1.10, 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.30

COLOR

ATWATER I  
ALEXIS NIHON PLAZA

METRO LEVEL  
935-4246

## arts and science undergraduate society

Nominations are hereby called for the positions of First, Second, and Third Year reps on the Executive of ASUS. Nominations close November 19, 1969, at 15.00 hrs. Nomination papers may be obtained at the Union Switchboard.

**William Povitz**  
Chief Returning Officer



Brewed in Quebec by Molson

### THE PHOTOGRAPHY CLUB

presents:

## HELP TOUR CANADA

A slide show by  
Marwan A. Wehbe (Mimo).

**- THURSDAY - NOVEMBER 13th - 8:00 P.M. -**  
**Free admission** **UNION B26-27**

### MCGILL CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY

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### "ORCHIDS and my LOVE"

Nov. 14, Fri. 8 p.m. PSCA  
Nov. 15, Sat. 2 p.m. PSCA

English subtitles

**ALL WELCOME**

MEMBERS: 1.00  
NON-MEMBERS: 1.25

Malaysian-Singapore  
Students' Association  
PRESENTS

### "DRAGON INN"

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PSCA Thursday

13 November 7:30 p.m.

Tickets Available at Door

MEMBERS FREE  
NON-MEMBER 50¢